NEW-VORK DAILY THIBUNE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1883.

BROADWAY THEATER. - This Afternoon at 15, and Crening at 8 - Trodden Down; or, Under Two Foga. Mr. and BRYANT'S NEW MINSTREI HALL Tammany Build-

ing. Fourteenthost, adjoining Assistant of Music.—This Evening— "Il-True-Bad-Heer,"—The Live Injin." Bryan's Minstreis, CENTRAL PARK GAMDERS.—Seventh-rave, and Fifty-eightest.—This Afternoon at M. and Evening at 3.—Theodore Thomas's

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—Offenbach's "Farne Bleck." Mile Itma; Mile Lambelle; Grand Paristan Ballet OLYMPIC THEATER.-This Afternoon at 11, and rening at a. "Humpiy Dumply." G. L. Fox, Millie Sangell. WALLACK's-This Evening at 8 .- "Fire-Fly;" or,

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tranquillity and safety.

fields, cries aloud to us to press on to the glorious consummation for which so much has joyfully been sacrificed. The election of Grant and Colfax secures the ascendency of Liberty. Justice, and Peace. It is the Appomattox of our civil conflict. It insures that ours shall be henceforth a land of Equal Rights and Equal Laws. It makes our recent history coherent and logical. It demonstrates that the discomfiture of the Rebellion was no blunder and no accident, but the triumph of principle and an added proof that God reigns.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

ULYSSES S. GRANT. SCHUYLER COLFAX. For Prop President. NEW-YORK JOHN A. GRISWOLD. ALONZO B. CORNELL. ALEXANDER BARKLEY. For Canal Commissioner. HENRY A. BARNEM. For Clerk of Appeals CAMPBELL H. YOUNG.

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The Republican State Central Committee have their headquarters at the rooms of the National Committee at the Firth Avenue Hotel. (No. 1.) All communications to the Committee should be addressed to it at that Mr. H. R. Low is Charman and Mr. James Terwilliger Secretary

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TP Mexico-a Letter from Our Own Corre-To Mexico—a Letter from Our Gerrespondent, The Plains, The Canal-st. Accident, The Campaign, Address of the Pennsylvania State Central Committee, The Late Benjamin W. Bonney, Personal, The Beef Market, The Courts, and The Money Article, may be found on the second page; The Markets and Shipping Intelligence on the third; The Red Men in Philadelphia on the sixth, and Real Estate on the seventh

The official majority for Gov. Stevenson (Democratic) in Kentucky is 89,249.

The Republican State Convention of Connecticut, for the purpose of choosing and selecting Presidential Electors, will meet at New-Haven on September 2.

Boston has given a hearty welcome to the Chinese Embassy. A bauquet took place at the St. James last night, and among the speakers the air with the exhalations from tuns and tuns was Senator Sumner.

A person said to be a Fenian, whose name is not given, has been arrested in Switzerland, charged with plotting to assassinate Queen Victoria. That sovereign is traveling in that

The Committee on Public Meetings of the Union Republican General Committee, last night, resolved to hold a Grand Ratification Meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 22d of September next.

North Wales was, the day before yesterday, the scene of a terrible railroad disaster, by which twenty-five persons lost their lives. It was caused by the neglect of the switchman to replace the switch.

It is asserted by usually well-informed diplomatists in Washington, says our correspondent in that city, that our Government has determined to assist Juarez in quelling the turbulent factions in Mexico, and in return the the northern territory of that country. Gen. to the above line of policy.

Vermont holds her election on Sept. 1. State officers and Congressmen are to be chosen. The candidates for Governor are John G. Page (Rep.), the present Executive, and J. L. Edwards (Dem.). Page's majority over Edwards the XLth Congress; 10. Votes in Congress on Political | last year was 20,184. The candidates for Con-

ste Republican Democratic Rep. maj. '6'
1. Charles W. Willard John Cain. 7,53
II. *Luke P. Poland Charles M. Chase 6,90
1. *Worthington C. Smith Waldo Brigham 55,34
*Present members. *Two Republican candidates ran. Green Mountain boys, you can this year increase these majorities. Let yourselves out,

Another accident, involving the loss of much valuable mail matter, occurred on the New-Jersey Central Railroad on Wednesday. A baggage car caught fire from the sparks of the locomotive, and in a few minutes it and nearly the whole of its contents were destroyed. This,

we believe, is the third accident of the kind which has occurred on the same road within a tiers of Texas against possible Mexican or very few months, and yet the Company, in opposition to the wishes of the public who support them, persist in using wooden cars instead of iron ones, every day and hour leaving valuable property intrusted to them liable to destruction.

California elects her Congressmen on Sept. The nominations are as follows:

I. Frank M. Rixley... Samuel B. Axtell...
I. Frank M. Rixley... Samuel B. Axtell...
I. Aaron A. Sargent... James W. Coffroth...
I. Chancellor Hartson... James A. Johnson...
Present members. [Democratic majorities.]

The Republicans are canvassing every District with great energy, and seem determined to gain both the Ist and IId Districts. A Re- favor, that depends on the motive and animus publican disaffection in the 1st District last of the falsehood. year makes the Democratic majority appear We must not be beaten. The patriot blood, unusually large. Friends on the Pacific let | "butt of your musket?" asked a captain of an , "that sister clinging to her parents and asking insignation is, therefore, untrue, and inexcusably our day.

poured out like water on a hundred bloody your State next month strike hands with Irish private, who had pinned a savage mas-Maine and Vermont in a glorious Republican tiff to the ground with his bayonet. victory !

Our Mexican correspondent gives us, this morning, another of his instructive and highly interesting letters on the mining regions of Mexico. He fully describes the silver haciendas and the process of reducing ore. Mexico does not derive yet from its immense resources the profit which a more enterprising and better governed people would find in them; but there | tion : is progress everywhere, and a better time is rapidly approaching.

We are doing well in the canvass, but we the present at an end, but already new troubles are anticipated. The men who overthrew the lawful Government are now quarreling among themselves, and no one, therefore, believes in the stability of the present order of things. No wonder if the foreign population, in whose hands the wealth of the Isthmus is concenshould take Panama under its wings, and guarantee to it a strong and peaceable government.

The Maine Election is to be held Sept. 14. State officers and Congressmen are to be chosen. Joshua L. Chamberlain (Rep.) and Eben F. Pillsbury (Dem.) are the rival candidates for Governor. Mr. Chamberlain was elected Governor over Pillsbury in 1867, by a majority of have chosen that Congress should place 11,614. Pillsbury will stay at home again this year. The nominations for Congress are as \$3,000,000 for "Sites for Schools and Asylums," follows:

Charles W. Shaw....
Alouzo Garcelon....
M. E. Wilder Farley...
George W. Ladd... 5,495 Present measuers

Both parties are canvassing the State very thoroughly. Pendleton is now on the stump, hiding his war record in plausible explanations of his greenback theory. The Hon, John A. Bingham has made several effective speeches in the State, and Gen. Sickles will throw himself into the canvass with his accustomed vigor during the coming week. Republicans of Maine, work with diligence! Let the Rebels hear a thunder-clap in the East during the coming month!

We print in another column an account of the "Communipaw nuisance," with which the people of Jersey City and its vicinity have been afflicted ever since the Central New-Jersey Railroad Company began the work of reclaiming the water-land lying at the eastern end of their road. When the long pending suit between New-York and the Central Railroad Company, relative to the river boundaries of the two commonwealths, shall be decided, and not until then, the nuisance will be abated, and Jersey City property will become once more as valuable as in the days of yore. The suit above mentioned was brought by the State of New-York during the Attorney-Generalship of Gen. John Cochrane, with the object of restraining the Company from obstructing the waters of Communipaw Bay and obliging them to remove obstructions already erected. The State proceeded on the ground that when the boundary line between two States is the middle of the waters that lie between them, neither State has the right to vary or affect the water line by building or filling in. Judgment was rendered against the State of New-York at the Law Term of the Supreme Court, where the action was instituted; but an appeal having been taken to the General Term, the first judgment was reversed and the State was sustained. The case is still pending, and, we understand, is to be vigorously prosecuted. It is to be hoped that it may soon be brought to a satisfactory termination, even if nothing better is gained than a definite settlement of the question whether a railroad company has the right to inconvenience thousands of people, to render their property valueless, and, worse than all, to jeopardize the public health by poisoning of filthy garbage, used in filling up water property to which it has no legal claim.

MORALS AND MANNERS.

The Sun thus replies to our three questions respecting Horatio Seymour's assertions in his

Bridgeport speech: "It is evident to any man who knows the facts, that "It is evident to any man who knows the facts, that the statements quoted as Gov. Seymout's are not true, and that it is not creditable to him to have made them. He should not have allowed himself to be led into such exaggeration. But who can properly undertake to say that he was not honestly convinced that they were true when he made thema! Certainly, we shall not do it. We know, if The Tribunk does not, how honestly the most upright advocate may be carried away from the exact truth in the heat of argument; how ready he is to rely, without rigorous sifting, upon what is furnished him as facts. No man ought to promonnee such conduct dishonest, unless he can bring upon the spot the most convincing evidence. Even then, let us add, he will commit a grave error if he employ the words har and villain. Prove the truth, but avoid the epithets, and your case will be a great deal stronger for it."

Comments by The Tribune.

Comments by The Tribune.

Gov. Seymour, speaking directly to a large gathering of the electors of Connecticut, and practically to most of those electors, on the eve of an important election, and when too late for effectual contradiction, asserted:

I. "It will cost this year more than \$150,000,000 to maintain an army to keep the South in subjugation."

II. "More than \$300,000,000 per year have been wasted in order to uplold this policy of reconstruction."

III. "Now \$60,000,000 [per annum] are raised, and out of it the public creditor gets but \$100,000,000."

-The Sun, if we understand it, holds that been honestly made. We, on the other hand, maintain that they are so flagrantly at variance with official records and exhibits that they could have been honestly made only by a very ignorant, incompetent debater, whose blind, besotted prejudices induce him to swallow whole whatever worse men of his party have asserted. Horatio Seymour is no such man. He has good natural abilities, ample leisure, abundant means of information, and is well posted on public affairs. When the official documents show-as they certainly do show-that the entire expenditure of the Federal Government in the South for the fiscal year then closing and since closed for the pay and maintenance of so much of our Army as was stationed there, Military Government, Reconstruction expenses, and the Freedmen's Bureau, altogether, was less than Forty Millions of Dollars (a considerable share of it being devoted to guarding the exposed fron-Indian raids), we insist that a public man of Gov. Seymour's general intelligence could not have asserted that "it will cost this year more "than \$150,000,000 to maintain an army to "keep the South in subjugation," without intending to deceive and mislead his hearers and readers.

The public must judge whether our position or that of The Sun is the right one. We feel argument.

But, says The Sun, "it is a grave error" to characterize a false and defamatory statement as a lie, or to brand its author as a liar. Under fluences as Mr. Cobb advances to the conclu-"Why didn't you strike the dog with the

"Sure, and so I wud, plase yer Honor, if the baste had run at me wid his tail." We feel that Mike was more logical than

the captain. It seems clear to our mind that there exists a formidable conspiracy to lie the Republicans out of power by the most enormous exaggerations and fabrications with regard to the National Expenditures. Take a recent illustra-D. W. Voorhees recently made a speech at

Terre Haute, Indiana, wherein he (of course) tried hard to make Copperhead capital out of The revolution in the State of Panama is for the Freedmen's Bureau. To do so, he roundly asserted that said Bureau "spends from ten to fifteen millions of public money for the support of Southern negroes." As the said Bureau is not spending even one million, nor half a million, for the purpose above indicated, we regard the above-quoted assertion as going to the utmost limit of allowable rhetorical embellishment. trated, desire that some strong foreign power But Voorhees did not see fit to stop here. He proceeded to give chapter and verse for his assertion, by quoting, not any official return of money actually expended, but an estimate by Gen. Howard, three years ago, of the money he probably could usefully spend in that department in the year 1866, provided Congress should see fit to appropriate it. The aggregate of the sums which he would at his disposal was \$11,745,050, including \$1,930,000 for "Transportation," &c., &c. Gen. Howard having, in 1865, asked Congress to place so much money at his disposal, Voorhees triumphantly quotes this estimate as though the money had actually been appropriated and actually spent! although Gen. Howard's brief letter of July 17, exposing a similar cheat of Mr. Boyer, Copperhead M. C. from Pennsylvania, was freshly before the public, showing that Congress appropriated less than Seven Millions of the amount asked for in '65-6, and that all the money ever spent by the Freedmen's Bureau during its existence, with the pay and allowances of all the Army officers employed therein, and the Commissary stores furnished to the Bureau's order from the Army depots at the South-in short, every outlay that could possibly be charged against the Bureau in any way-amounted to less than Ten Millions, or, to speak exactly, \$9,954,370. Here was a fresh, explicit statement from the official head of the Bureau, stating its actual and entire expenditure from the day of its formation; yet Voorhees ignores this, and gives instead a threeyear-old estimate of what might be spent in 1866, as the nearest attainable approximation to the cost of "the support of Southern

negroes." If The Sun believes this and kindred statements of the Copperhead orators innocently, honestly made, it is its duty as well as right to say so. But we, on our part, believe them wicked, villainous lies, put forth with deliberate and criminal intent to defraud the People of their suffrages, and thereby restore to power Howell Cobb, Wise, Toombs, Slidell, Forrest, Semmes, and the whole Robel crew, whose sway has already cost their country such oceans of blood and rivers of tears; and we mean to expose and defeat the nefarious intent by saying exactly what the truth seems to require, in the most direct and expressive language at our command. That is our way; it seems to us the sincere, honest, manly way; wherefore, we do not commend it to The Sun. Let that luminary "just gang its am gait," while we adhere to ours.

MUCH OF A MIXTURE.

We wonder, considering its anxiety for purity of personal pedigree, that the Democratic party does not try to have a little thoroughbred doctrine. At present it seems to be uncommonly like the zebra in the menagerie, which (according to the showman) had "twelve "stripes from his head to his tail, and only "ten stripes from his tail to his head." "The cause of this remarkable natural phenomenon," observed the puzzled exhibitor, " the "Lord only knows." Thus the gentle and refined Mr. Pomeroy, who declares at the top of his well-known journal that he is "Democratic at all times and under all circumstances," is uncommonly hard upon negro suffrage, and publishes carricatures calculated to stimulate the caticular prejudices of White Folks. "The Democratic Principle," says Mr. Pomeroy, " is for White Men to govern." "The Blacks never "long," he adds, "shall help make laws for "White people." Nor is Mr. Pomeroy by any means alone in his opinions. The Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee have put out an address, in which they have considerable to say about "the votes of negroes," but dodge the question whether the negro's vote shall be taken from him or not, although they do manage to remark that Impartial Suffrage will be used to defraud the Democracy of "their 'personal rights." Now, having settled what Democratic principles are, according to the Wisconsin Editor and the Pennsylvania Committee, let us pursue our investigations just a little further! The reader will be kind enough to imagine himself in Georgia. At a barbeene. Howell Cobb is makthese assertions, though "not true," and "not ling a speech. He makes a first-rate report "creditable" to the maker, may nevertheless have of his negroes. He says: "I never talk politics 'with my negroes" (his, the reader will see still,) "and yet they voted with me, and will do it again. The only argument that I offered them was four pounds of bacon, one peck of meal, a quart of potatoes, a good doctor when sick, and one-fourth of my crop." In truth,

just in this part of his speech, Mr. Cobb don't seem to be half so much scared as Mr. Pomeroy, who probably never owned a black man in his life. Mr. Cobb's scare came afterward, as we shall presently see. Well, here then is a Democratic State Committee frightened almost Suffrage, while Mr. Cobb, who wants the votes of the Blacks badly, remains serene and undismayed, confident and hopeful-and all because he has made up his mind (in this part of his speech) to treat the Freedmen "justly, generously, and kindly." Yet this extraordinary creature, who only wants justice, generosity, and kindness, is the person who, according to Mr. Pomeroy, is going to ruin the Republic if he is treated justly, generously, and kindly; and even the Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania appears to be haunted by similar apprehensions! In the next place, let us see how Mr. Howell

Cobb manages further to muddle the matter. It is his opinion, and very pathetically he expresses it, that the Blacks-who, mind you! are to be treated "justly, generously, and kindly"that a simple statement precludes the need of | will, to show their sense of gratitude, murder all the White children and ravish all the White women! "Justice, and generosity, and kind-'ness" grow weaker and weaker in their insion of his speech. "Look at that little one

'for protection against these outrages." What! all this, Mr. Cobb, after "four pounds of the crop?" It cannot be! The bacon alone should save you from such frightful calaurities! The peck of meal alone should be perfect security! The quart of potatoes and the good doctor should be absolute safety! Pray, Mr. Cobb. what has become in the tail of your speech of the gentle, easily entreated, affectionate, and grateful negro who figured in the beginning of it? Is this ravaging and ravishing monster the same being who, quarter of an hour ago, could be made the mildest and best managed of men, under the influence of much meat and a plenary supply of potatoes? Or can it possibly be that you have a suspicion that, after all, the Freedman may not be always treated 'justly, generously, kindly!" And do you think, Mr. Cobb, that you are likely to promote such treatment, when you play upon the passions of prejudiced and angry White Men, and tell them that, in spite of their kindest care for the interest of the negro, he will probably turn out a common murderer of children, an habitual incendiary, and a constant violator of women? If the Black were as bad as you paint him, pretty notions these are to put into his ignorant head! Nice, prudent men you White Men of Georgia are to have the management of so inflammable and dangerous a class! Why, your very apprehensions are teaching the Black more wickedness in a week than all the Abolitionists ever taught him, even according to your notions and theories, in a year. If he be such a wild beast, such an outrageous and unmanageable monster, why do you thus upon all possible occasions show him that you are afraid of him? Will he respect you more because he believes you to be an arrant coward? Is it the part of common sense or of common prudence thus to quake with fear before him ?-thus to instruct

him in crime and to suggest to him wickedness which otherwise might never enter his head? Yet this is precisely what the whole Demoeratic party is doing, from Mr. Pomeroy down, down to Gov. Seymour! "I don't want," said Mr. Cobb to the Blacks at the barbecue, "to put the idea into your heads that you can control this country." Then why, we ask, does Mr. Cobb put it into their heads? He is the worst of incendiaries-no "carpet-bagger" can possibly do half the mischief which he is undoubtedly have to pay the cost of taking doing, nor any White Man going among the Freedmen expressly to stir up an insurrection. If the ex-masters want to feel safe, our advice to them is permanently to suppress Cobb.

"WE KEEPS A POET! We have long considered The La Crosse

Democrat, under the frank management of Mr. B. Pomeroy, to be by far the best exponent of "Democratic" doctrines in the United States. It is true that we have marked in its writing a certain roughness, and in its pictorial illustrations a slight absence of refinement; but we are happy to say that its enterprising proprietor will now temper the austerities of his prose by an occasional invocation of the Muses. He has, no doubt at considerable expense, engaged bard by the name of Brent, who in the number before us furnishes a poem in sixty-one verses, entitled "President Jefferson Davis in Prison." In this, the sufferings and emotions of Mr. Davis are ably and, we may say, passionately depicted. The verses, however, are principally remarkable as expressing the present "Democratic" idea of the Rebellion, which, in the opinion of this minstrel, was a righteous Rebellion, entirely worthy of a better fate, and the failure of which properly calls for his most plaintive outcries. The South is rather boldly represented as "a virgin." The North is, with equal boldness, represented as a ravisher. The North wanted to kiss the South. The proud maiden didn't desire to be kissed by everybody. Hence-but here is the stanza about the attempted osculation :

"They fought for law against the law-It was her virgin right to draw Her lips from any foul cares

-Very proper in this delicate maiden! Only it bothers us a little when we remember that it was the Democratic party which (wicked old wretch!) attempted the kissing, and sometimes (hideous old monster!) accomplished it. We admit "the foul caress;" we remember being very much disgusted about it at the time; but we thought "the virgin" seemed to take it so easily that it never occurred to us, when she submitted to the chaste salutes of the Doughfaces, that she was "a virgin" at all. Unless we forget strangely, the complaint of this political Diana was that the Republicans would n't kiss, not her lips, but her feet, at which Mr. Seymour's party was always paying the most rapturous devotion. As for ourselves, if we know our own mind, and we think we do, we would not have offered to kiss the 'virgin" for the world. It is a pity that she should have gone off and committed so many murders under such a mistaken apprehension; while the freedom with which she now submits to the caresses of Mr. Pomeroy and other devoted champions would seem to indicate that this fastidious "virgin" has become rather a free and easy damsel, considerably like Moll Flanders, or the lady in Burns's "Jolly Beg-'gars," who sang :

" I once was a maid, though I cannot tell when; And still my delight is in proper young men."

-And if Mr. Pomeroy is "a proper young man," we do not see why he should be cut

off from his share of "the lips." Of course, we cannot make a general commentary upon sixty-one verses, all of them in glorification of the Rebellion. We must content ourselves with expressing generally the extreme pleasure which productions like these give us. If there must be a cloven foot, we prefer that it should be rather outside than under the cloak. We never like His Satanie Majesty so well as when he carries his tail under his arm, as a gentleman carries his cane. out of its senses at the prospect of Colored In comparison with Mr. Pomeroy, or his poet, we consider Mr. Seymour (with reverence be it spoken!) a hollow humbug. We have never been able to understand how a free, bold, brassy, and brave bandit like The Brick could possibly support a sly, cautious, timid, halfhearted candidate like the respectable Horatio. The truth, we suppose, is that the Knight of La Crosse is n't fighting so much for Horatio as for the "virgin." He is under the spell of that enchantress. For her he pants and for her he prints; and, should she be again restored to prosperity, we trust that in her maiden meditation he may be more profitably and faithfully remembered than some of his illustrious predecessors in her affections.

Mr. Seymour says: "The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon 'the elections in many States, but," &c. Bringing the military power to bear directly upon the elections," means compelling people to vote a certain ticket, or preventing them kneeling around its mother's knee; see the from voting. Mr. Seymour knows that no such "tear-drop glistening in that mother's eye; see | use will be made of the military power. His

untrue, being written August 4, nearly four weeks after the nomination. Gov. Seymour bacon, one peck of meal, a quart of potatoes, knows that the troops at the South, if used at 'a good doctor when sick, and one-fourth of all, will be used only to maintain order, and prevent either class from coercing the other into voting a particular ticket, or preventing it from voting. But as Grant, his opposing candidate. commands the army, he thought it cunning to insinuate what he would not have dared to assert, viz.: that Grant would use the Army to promote his own election.

> There seems to be just now an unusual number of persons getting a livelihood by going as near as possible to killing themselves, without actually accomplishing that result. One of these, Mr. John Goulding, the 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours man, has related in a letter to a cotemporary some of his sufferings after experimenting as above described. He was so near insanity that for some time after he had completed the last mile, and his last mile in truth it was very near being, that he was "subject to fits of rising from my bed at very unseasonable hours, and getting myself in readiness to walk my weary mile." In obedience to the orders of his physician, he had to be awakened at stated intervals for a fortnight or more, as the only means of saving him from insanity, at least, Having, with the good fortune of one of Hemer's heroes, escaped death, we now learn that, "at the solicitation of numerous friends," he is about to attempt the unparalleled feat of walking five hundred quarter miles in five hundred quarter hours. That is to say, he is about to churn over again his already somewhat softened brains, and furnish a new illustration of the truth of the proverb, "Save me from my friends." We are not certain that Mr. Goulding has not a right to kill himself if he likes, but we do not think he has any business to throw on the community the burden of supporting him for twenty years, more or less, in some Insane Asylum. As a tax-payer we object to his doing anything of the kind. People in general think that, when a poor girl throws herself into the river to rid herself of an existence which has become worthless to her and to mankind, they have a perfect right to rescue her and revive her if they can. That they do not feel called upon to interfere with Mr. Goulding is a sad instance of their inconsistency, as well as of their carelessness about the public money; for if Mr. Goulding should come out insane, they will care of him.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. An American writes us, from Santo Domingo,

August 9, of President Baez, as follows: "Could you but stand on this ground, you would see that God is doing a great work here. I have been an unwilling believer, but I see and must confess that the 'hour and the man' have arrived for these islands; not for St. Domingo alone, but for the elevation, social and political, of Cuba, and Porto Rico also. I assure you that President Baez is no common man. Bold, ambitious, farsighted; quick in adapting the means at his command to the accomplishment of his ends, the object of his life is to create a rich and prosperous State out of the ruins of the impoverished anarchy of the Dominican Republic. He is the first Spanish-American statesman I ever met who grasped fully and completely all the necessities of the situation, and had at the same time the means and the patient nerve to conquer a secure position.

"This is the fourth time Buenaventura Bacz has held power. The first and second periods were stormy, and he was young; but it required the aid of foreign intervention to secure the triumph of his enemies, and in that way they succeeded. The third time he retfred on capitulation, to save bloodshed. The conditions were violated, and his friends persecuted and exiled. This brought Baez back; and he came resolved to stay, and

rule his country to the end of his term. "He has restored absolute tranquillity within the Dominican territory, even though his neighbors of Haytt are convulsed with incessant civil war.

"He has negotiated a loan with London bankers, and is tracing out the continuation of public improvements commenced under his former administration, but which were neglected and abandoned by his successors.

"He has arranged for a geological survey of the Dominican territory, as the first step in a well-studied and most liberal plan for giving out the Government mines to bond "He is making the Church free and independent of the

State, and founding a liberal system of public instruction, not unlike in its plan that adopted by the State of New-York. This is the merest skeleton of his policy; but is certainly proves that he has a policy; and, emanating as it does from a man with the double taint of African and Indian blood in his veins, the men who wish to learn whether a race "guilty of a skin not colored like their own" is capable of guiding their own course in the upward career of civilization, may turn their eyes to the Dominican Republic."

MUSIC.

The Central Park Garden continues to be he fashionable resort it has been since its opening. Toight, Theodore Thomas waves his baton over the splendid orchestra in the one-hundredth concert. The magnitcent effects of the double orchestra of the "extra gela" nights will be heard this evening in the "Ernani " fantasie, the overture to "Jubel," the "Robert le Diable fantasie, the "Hallelujah" (Messiah) chorus, the "Taun haueser" march and chorus, and other favorite pieces.

Paul Nicholson's Season has the following: "For month's past rumor has been busy with Mr Mapleson's name in connection with the New York Acad emy of Music. Mr. Mapleson is the lucky, placky, and experienced manager of Her Majesty's Opera, London, an institution that, in spite of a calamitous conflagration, an institution that, in spite of a calamitous conflagration, by which Her Majesty's Theater, together with its valuable musical library, rich and extensive wardrobe, and other costly properties, was totally destroyed, has proved a brilliant and powerful competitor of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, of which Mr. Gye is the director. Up to the present moment these reports have been as vague and contradictory as the stereotyped rumors of a Fenian war in the New Demixion. But at last a luminous ray of cheering fact is permitted to dispel gathering doubts and lift the foggy forebodings that hungover, above, and about the world of fashion. Guided by the light of late and frustworthy intelligence, we are enabled to state that the Academy of Music has been leased for the Fall and Winter season of Italian opera by Mr. Mapleson, who is determined, if possible, to annex New-York to London, musically, and to permanently establish an exchange of art and artists. Usually, Mr. Mapleson has visited the more important cities of Great Britain after the close of the Court season in town, and distributed opera with lavish hand to the lovers of the luxury in Liverpool, Dublin, Birmingham, and other populous cities. But the clear and substantial success attained throughout the entire London season just closed, by Miss Kellogg, whom he introduced abrond, appears to have opened his eyes to the fact that the metropolis which reinctantly permitted her to seek triumphs in a foreign land ought to be brought into closer artistic communion with London and Paris. Acting upon the reflection, he applied for and obtained the lease of the New-York Opera House, at above stated, and has matured all his plans for transferring Her Majesty's Opera company to this city by the 15th of Octuber, at which date the Fall season of six or eight weeks will probably open. The company has found abundant favor with the Open. by which Her Majesty's Theater, together with its valuaof October, at which date the Fall season of six or cigar weeks with probably open. The company has found abun-dant favor with the London habituex—the late season hav-ing been remarkably prosperous—and the press has con-stantly recorded the successes of its leading members. The principals are Mile. Tietjens, Miss Clara Louise Kel-logg, Mile. Sinico, Signor Bulterini, and Mr. Santley, the noblest haritone now on the stage. The band and chorus has wen reputation under the inspiring control of the fa-rous Ardits.

THE DRAMA.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Operations have been temporarily suspended at the New-York Theater, in consequence, we believe, of business difficulty between the managers, Mr. Harkins and Mr. Lloyd. But the New-York Theater will be reopened on Monday, with more "Foul Play." Mr. Harkins, we hear, goes to the Broadway Theater—also with "Foul Play." Probably the supply of this particular dramatic commodity will prove to be in excess of the demand.

mand.

The last "Trodden Down" matinée will be given at the Broadway Theater to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins are to terminate their engagement this evening.—Matinées, to-day, at Niblo's Garden ("Barbe Bleue"), and the olympic Theater ("Humpty Dumpty").—The programme of Edinopian comicalities remains unchanged at Bryant's Minstrel Hall.—Lotta continues to charm the town, at Wallack's Theater, in "The Fire-Fig."

A German actor of very considerable repute, Mr. Herman Hendrichs, long a favorito in Berlin, has alvived in New-York. We are assured that he is engaged at the Stadt Theater, and that he is to receive a magnificent compensation for his professional services. As he will act in German, and in the Bowery, it is not very likely that he will attract the attention of the American public. Besides, the local rage for foreign "stars" has spant its force. We doubt if such an excitement as was created here by Ristori, for instance will be waralleled in our day.